

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

69174 三月九日 第四十月七英香港 WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920.

日九廿月五 SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS  
\$35 PER ANNUAL

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### REPARATION BY GERMANY.

### GERMAN DELEGATES' RELUCTANCE.

London, July 11.  
A Spa communiqué issued this afternoon shows that, arising out of the solution of the coal question, Herr von Simson displayed a reluctance to submit the German reparation plans as previously arranged. He said he had just learned that the coal deliveries demanded exceeded double Germany's economic possibilities and amounted to one-third of her output. That would reduce the coefficient of the satisfaction of her needs from 60 to 49 per cent., while the German plans had been prepared on other bases.

After M. Millerand had expressed surprise at the Delegation's new standpoint, the latter conferred, and on resuming, Herr von Simson declared that as a final decision with regard to deliveries was not to be taken until to-morrow, when the experts' report would be examined, the Delegation would submit the plans now prepared.

M. Millerand, replying to a remark regarding the object of the San Conference, said there could be no question of modifying Article 8 of the Treaty, but the Allies decided, at San Remo that the treaty be liberally and reasonably construed. The Germans then handed in their plans.

### THE GERMAN PROPOSALS.

Spa, July 12.  
The text of the German Reparations plans is a most lengthy document. It begins by declaring that any arrangement must take account of the economic and financial capacity of Germany, and international economic sources of supply must be retained. It proposes that experts of both parties meet as soon as possible to fix the instalments in accordance with Germany's capacity. In order to ensure quick deliveries of the material demanded by the Allies, Germany is creating Trade Associations which will act in co-operation with the Government and be obliged to furnish the specified quota of material. It recommends that each of the Allies form organisations to control deliveries.

Regarding the reconstitution of the devastated regions, Germany proposes that the work should be undertaken under a great international colonisation scheme, including the formation of an international syndicate of contractors, participation in which should be open to all States, which would clean up the devastated areas, reconstruct industry, agriculture, railways, etc., and erect new homes. The syndicate should be empowered to invite contractors and workmen from the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany to participate in this work, which would be carried out on business and not bureaucratic lines, without undue profits. If the scheme is accepted in principle, a conference of representatives of the Governments and countries wishing to participate and representatives of the population in the devastated region should be held immediately to consider the practical execution of the scheme.

### THE LATE LORD FISHER.

London, July 10.  
The Times says Lord Fisher is seriously ill, as the result of an operation. [This telegram has been delayed in transit. A later message, to hand yesterday, announced Lord Fisher's death.—Ed. H. K. T.]

### PRESS TRIBUTES.

London, July 12.  
The Daily Telegraph says the late Lord Fisher created the instrument which, in association with other agencies, brought Germany's world ambitions to the dust.

The Daily Mail says Lord Fisher was never afraid of risks. He took the responsibility, before which others quailed, of sending battle cruisers to destroy Admiral von Spee, though he thereby reduced the strength of our battle cruisers below the German strength.

The Daily Mail publishes a pathetic letter dictated by Lord Fisher in his last illness, in which he complains of being forgotten.

The Daily Express says "Jacky" Fisher made many enemies, but in death no voice will be raised in the Empire to belittle his forceful career.

The Daily Chronicle says the spite of scientific daring with which Lord Fisher galvanised the Navy into new life was the essence of its victory.

The Times says Lord Fisher's chief glory was that it was mainly owing to his reforms that we played the part we did in the war.

### EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE.

### THE STATE AND FORESTS.

London, July 12.  
The British Empire Forestry Conference Committee has considered the responsibility of the State for forest policy. The subject was introduced by Mr. Clutterbuck, Chief Conservator of the United Provinces of India. In the afternoon an English delegate opened a discussion upon the Forest Authority. The result of the discussions was unanimous recognition that forests should be administered as a trust for the community at large by the Government, and this trust imposed the responsibility of constituting an adequately organised and financed authority. The discussion covered problems whereby the Forest Authority could deal with commercial problems of the utilisation of timber.

### ARMY RECRUITING.

London, June 10.  
Recruiting for the new Territorial Army is proceeding at the satisfactory rate of 3,000 a week, while over 1,000 Regulars are being recruited weekly.

### BRITISH EVACUATE BATUM.

London, July 12.  
The British finally evacuated Batum on July 9, without incident. Troops are now in occupation.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ZIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

### MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL TO ARABS.

London, July 12.  
A great Zionist demonstration was held at the Albert Hall to celebrate Britain's acceptance of the mandate over Palestine. Lord Rothschild presided and others present were Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Robert Cecil, the Chief Rabbi, and Dr. Weissmann, Max Nordau and Sokolow, as well as Jewish delegates from 23 countries. Messages of sympathy were read from many notables, including the Bishops of Manchester and Gloucester.

Mr. Balfour, who was enthusiastically received, warned the meeting that there were difficulties ahead, especially in connection with the Arab question, which would require mutual goodwill between Arab and Jew. He hoped the Arabs would remember that the Great Powers had freed them from the brutal tyranny of the Turks and that they would not begrudge a small notch in Arab territory being given to a race exiled for centuries from the land of their forefathers.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the importance of the partnership between the Jews and Great Britain as the Mandatory Power. He expressed confidence that neither would fail the other.

Lord Robert Cecil believed that the two outstanding features of the war would be regarded in the future as the establishment of a Jewish National Home and the creation of the League of Nations. A resolution was adopted expressing high appreciation of the illustrations services rendered to the Jewish nation by the Allied statesmen and people and pledging the British Jews to spare no effort or sacrifice in rebuilding Palestine as a National Home in collaboration with the inhabitants of the country.

### EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

### MOTION TO REDUCE TAX REJECTED.

London, July 12.  
In the House of Commons, replying to a motion by Mr. Terrell in favour of the reduction of the Excess Profits Duty from 63 to 40 per cent., Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that Britain had not suffered the financial troubles experienced by the United States and Japan, and he gladly noted a check in the spirit of uncontrolled expansion in speculation prevalent earlier in the year. He was anxious to find an alternative for the Excess Profits Duty, pending which he could not abandon the tax. The tax was only temporary, and he agreed that trade required certainly regarding the future. The Government never contemplated that the 63 per cent. levy should continue beyond the current year and it would not exceed 40 per cent. next year. He pointed out the Government's duty was to endeavour to restore credit before lean years set in. Nothing more impressed the world or produced a quicker return than our efforts to right our finances immediately the war stopped.

Mr. Terrell's motion was rejected by 239 votes to 117.

### TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

### A REPORT CONFIRMED.

London, July 12.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Thorne, Mr. Bonar Law confirmed the statement that the Russian Soviet Government has accepted the British Government's conditions with regard to the resumption of trade, and an understanding had therefore been reached with regard to the principles upon which a trade agreement would be negotiated. He also stated that the British Government, in agreement with the Allies, had made proposals to the Soviet Government for an immediate Russo-Polish armistice on equitable terms, to be followed by a Peace Conference between Russia and the border states.

Replies to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law declined to say whether the British Government had threatened to send military forces in the event of the Russian Government's non-compliance. He denied that his statement involved British recognition of the Soviet Government.

### BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

### HOPES OF THEIR RELEASE.

London, July 12.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that there were 55 British naval and military prisoners in Russia, and also a number of civilians imprisoned for reasons which had never been fully explained. He hoped that the negotiations now progressing would secure their immediate release.

Replies to further questions, Mr. Bonar Law stated that there were still Russian prisoners in England.

### BUSINESS BOOM AT HOME.

### MANY NEW COMPANIES FLOATED.

London, July 12.  
During the first six months of 1920, 6,415 new Companies were registered, with a capital of £443,733,000, thus surpassing the record of the second half-year of 1919, when the registrations numbered 5,414 and the capital was £252,734,000. New textile Companies numbered 653, with a capital of £116,000,000.

### IRISH UNREST.

### PRECAUTIONS IN ULSTER.

London, July 10.  
The Daily Mail says that in view of possible disturbance in Ulster on July 12, seven fresh battalions have been despatched to Ireland and five more are in readiness. Permanent members of the Ulster Orangemen to hold a demonstration three miles from the city.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

### BIG EVENT FOR 1923.

London, July 12.  
It is proposed to hold in London in 1923 an Exhibition representative of the industries and resources of the British Empire. The Government proposes to ask Parliament to sanction the vote of £100,000 to the guaranteed fund, conditionally on an additional £500,000 being secured elsewhere. The Board of Trade stipulations in connection with the proposed contribution include approval of all regulations; for example, those affecting the participation of various parts of the Empire. H.M. the King has promised his patronage and the Prince of Wales will be President of the General Committee. Any surplus profits will be devoted to public objects.

### SERIOUS INDIAN INCIDENT.

### BRITISH OFFICER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Abbottabad, India, July 12.  
An official message says that a serious alteration took place at a station at Kachagari. British military police were endeavouring to evict from a train two Moslem emigrants from Afghanistan who were travelling without tickets, when a crowd attacked them, seriously wounding a British Officer. The crowd also injured two policemen. The troops fired three shots and one emigrant was killed and another wounded.

Excitement has been observed in Peshawar City, where the local Khilafat Committee has exercised a restraining influence. An official enquiry is proceeding.

## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### PRICE OF RICE.

### NOT TO BE REDUCED IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, July 13.  
It is understood that the Government has no intention of reducing the price of rice at present. It is pointed out that a reduction to one dollar would mean a loss of three millions monthly, in addition to the 21 millions already lost before the price was raised in May.

### TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

### REPORTS TO PREVENT FIGHTING.

Shanghai, July 13.  
Chen Jok-jin has officially wired to the President and Tuan Chai-jiu persuading them not to be ill-advised in declaring war against each other. He has also secretly wired to Tuan earnestly requesting that he may be allowed to act as mediator.

The President intends to issue a mandate prohibiting fighting, and has sent Kan Wan-pang, the ex-Premier, to request Tuan's concurrence.

After an arrangement made by Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yea in Hangchow the armies of Chekiang and Kiung-ting have retreated to their original positions and the railway between Shanghai and Nanking has resumed running.

Mitchee-chung, Tuchow of Anhui, has mobilized 20 battalions to assist Tuan Chai-jiu.

Liang Shih-yeo left here for Hongkong per the s.s. China on the 12th instant.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

### FORGERY.

### CHINESE SENT TO GAOL.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. N. L. Smith, a Chinese was charged with obtaining a registered letter by feloniously representing himself to be Chen Yong-chang at the General Post Office, and with feloniously forging the signature of the said Chen Yong-chang on a draft for \$100, which was sent to him under a registered letter. As such a registered letter did not turn up, he went to the General Post Office, and was told that it had already been delivered. Suspicions fell on the cookie of the office, namely, the defendant, and he was arrested.

The defendant admitted that he received the letter, signed it, and left it on the complainant's table. The defendant had apparently noticed the receipt and went to the Post Office to get the letter. Herd not cash the draft.

Mr. Smith sentenced the defendant to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

## DEATH OF MR. F. H. THOMAS.

### PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY.

It is with sincere regret that we record the sudden demise of Mr. F. H. Thomas of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The news will come as a painful surprise to a wide circle of friends. The deceased seemed to be in his usual good health yesterday, and was only taken ill last evening. His condition soon became critical and he passed away in the early hours of this morning.

Deceased, who was about 42 years of age, had spent a good many years in the service of the Bank. He first came East in 1900, serving in the Bombay, Calcutta and Singapore offices. It was in 1906 that he came to the Head Office at Hongkong and, excepting for a short stay in Canton, had seen continuous service here. He was one of the senior members of the staff and was extremely popular, not only with his fellow workers, but with all with whom he came in contact.

The late Mr. Thomas was prominently identified with the Hongkong Golf Club, being a member of the Committee. He was also a keen follower of racing and was one of the regular attendants at all Meetings and Gymkhana, having an interest as an owner. For three years he held a Commission in the Hongkong Defence Corps, being a Lieutenant in charge of an infantry platoon. In many other ways he was extremely well known and highly respected.

Deceased was due to proceed on leave for Home in about two months' time, a circumstance that adds to the sadness of the case.

The funeral takes place this evening, the cortège passing the Monument at 5.30.

### LAWN BOWLS.

### POLICE v. CIVIL SERVICE.

On Saturday last the rain during the early part of the day was accountable for the League Match, Tai Kok versus Kowloon, being postponed. It eventually transpired that the ground at Tai Kok became playable, but too late to notify players.

The Police and Civil Service were more fortunate and had a very close game, the former winning by 3 points only. The scores were as under:

Civil Service.

Robertson Patheyjohn Langley

Reid Grimmett Sara

Grant (s)....25 Finch (s)....14

Brooks Hill

Clark Borthwick

Oggs Bacon

Clarke (s)....13 Blake (s)....22

Watt Lamble

Kent Stanley

Another One more

Gerrard (s)....22 Seccombe (s)....21

Total.....60 Total.....57

Next Saturday Kowloon Cricket Club and Kowloon are at home to Tai Kok and Civil Service respectively.

### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 36 8/4.

### THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.54. Temperature—73.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

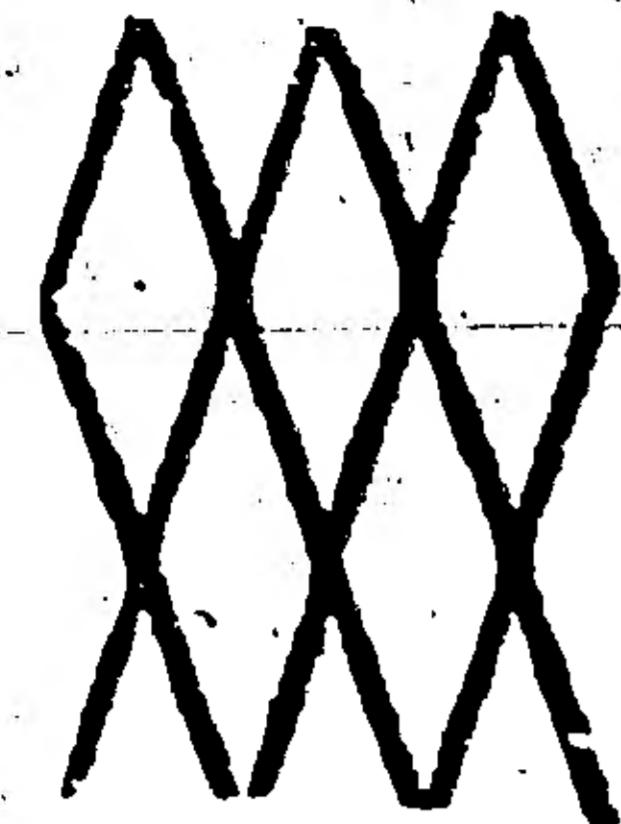
#### TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—"The Quinque."

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## PEACE WITH GERMANY.

THE U. S. REPUBLICAN  
RESOLUTION.

Washington, May 18.—The provision in the Republican peace resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with Germany for a separate treaty was stricken out-to-day on motion of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader.

After the provision had been stricken out, agreement was reached for a final vote on the resolution at 4 o'clock Saturday.

The agreement was made by unanimous consent after negotiation between Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader.

Mr. Lodge's motion to strike out was made at the conclusion of an address by Senator Kellogg, Republican, Minnesota, supporting the resolution, and it came as a surprise. The Republican leader did not explain the reason for his motion, which was sustained in the absence of any objection. The section stricken out had drawn particular fire from the Democrats and from Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, who spoke against the resolution Monday.

Senator Lodge suggested a vote to-morrow, but because one or two Senators who desire to speak were absent the vote was put over.

The agreement for disposition of the resolution developed from indisposition of Senators to continue discussion to-day. After the agreement was made the peace resolution was laid aside temporarily and the Senate turned to minor legislation.

## KELLOGG SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

A status of peace must be obtained "in some other way" if it cannot be secured by ratification of the treaty and the League of Nations, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, one of the original "militarist" Republicans, declared to-day in the Senate, supporting the Republican peace resolution.

"It is of the utmost importance," he said, "that a status of peace be accomplished. Not necessary to the industries of this country and its trade but it is important that the war powers of the President should cease."

"When resolutions of this character were originally introduced in the Senate I was opposed to them. I wished every opportunity given for the ratification of the Peace Treaty. But the President has made this impossible."

"The time has come when something must be done. The country as soon as possible must be returned to normal conditions. I shall, therefore, vote for the resolution declaring the war at an end, which will restore our diplomatic, consular and commercial relations with the Central Empires, because it seems to me the only possible way now of accomplishing this object. I have no doubt whatever of the constitutionality of the resolution."

Senator Kellogg discussed precedents for the proposed action, concluding that under the Constitution "the power to declare peace is a natural and necessary implication in the absence of an express prohibition against such a step by Congress. PLACES AMERICA'S INTERESTS FIRST.

"I voted for the treaty and the League of Nations," he said, "and I would do so again, but never, if American sons and American resources must be called at the behest of any foreign country to sustain the tottering and turbulent nations of Europe; never, if we are to sacrifice the century-old Monroe

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Doctrines; never, if foreign countries can interfere in domestic policies or bring American labour to the level of European or Asiatic; never, if this country is to be denied an equal voice in the councils of the League of Nations.

"All lovers of American liberty, American independence, believers in the destiny of this nation can appeal to the tribunal of public opinion with absolute confidence." Mr. Kellogg expressed confidence in the effectiveness of the resolution to accomplish its end. "While Congress cannot negotiate a treaty, it can, in my judgment, end a state of war which it has created," he said, "and thus, if agreed to or acquiesced in by the foreign country, diplomatic relations may be restored and a state of peace will exist without the formal negotiation or ratification of a treaty. It seems to me incomprehensible that, if the President, having no power to end war, should refuse to enter into a treaty, a state of war must continue until the President is disposed to enter into negotiations."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE SPA CONFERENCE.

Paris, July 10.

On Friday, after debating all night over the telephone with the political leaders in Berlin, the German delegates bowed to the Allies' demand that the Reichswehr be reduced to 100,000 in six months, and that the Sicherheitspolizei and Einwohnerwehr be disbanded by September 1st. They then signed the protocol to the Peace Treaty embodying the disarmament terms.

The Germans made no statement on the coal situation, deferring it until to-morrow when they hope to present their experts' memorandum.

The proposition which the Allies required the Germans to sign before entering into any negotiations was that the Allies should have priority over the output of every German mine and that a Commission of Control should be established which would supervise the delivery of coal to the Allies.—Hava.

Berlin, July 12.

The tone of M. Millerand's speech relaxed the tension. It is noteworthy that the Conservative papers attribute the Allies' "change of tone" to Herr Staines' oration, which a semi-official version describes as impressive. The Socialist paper, Freiheit, sharply criticises Staines, whose attitude would have been alright at a meeting of shareholders, but was entirely out of place in intercourse with the Allies.

## THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE.

New York, July 10.

In a statement issued at Washington, Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, declares the new shipping law does not discriminate against the ships of any nation but gives aid to the American merchant marine as a domestic industry. The provisions of the Bill give most favoured nation treatment to all foreign vessels, but they will not receive, nor are they entitled to receive, the national treatment accorded to United States ships. It is a measure to aid American ships to compete successfully with foreign vessels for the privilege of carrying part of the country's foreign trade and to ensure that American ships shall transport all merchandise moving between ports in the United States and its possessions.

## RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

Spa, July 11.

After hearing the Polish Premier Grabski, the Allies proposed to the Soviet Government to conclude an armistice with Poland on condition that the Poles retire within their legitimate boundaries, the armistice to be followed by a peace conference of all the border states. If the Soviet refuse or attack the Poles within the latter's borders the Allies will support the Poles to the fullest degree.

Warsaw, July 11.

A Polish communiqué (10th July) was that the Polish troops, whilst counter-attacking, are slowly retreating on the line of the principal Bolshevik attack, namely Molkodetchno-Orzsa-Borysov. The enemy's efforts to force the Beresina near Bobruisk were repelled.

## EX-EMPEROR EUGENIE DEAD.

Paris, July 11.

The ex-Emperor Eugenie has died in Spain.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE LATE LORD FISHER.

London, July 12. Messages of condolence on the death of Lord Fisher are pouring in from all parts of the Empire. The King, the Prince of Wales, and other Royalties, Lord French and other military and naval officers, telegraphed their sympathy and regrets.

The public funeral will be at Westminster Abbey at noon on Tuesday, after which the body will be cremated at Golders Green and the ashes conveyed to Kilverstone for interment.

The papers contain columns of appreciations and tributes to the "Nestor of the Navy."

## AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, July 12. The Englishman's frontier correspondent, describing the position in Afghanistan, says there are two parties in Afghanistan, one in favour of giving the Bolsheviks free passage to India and joining the Bolshevik attack, and the other party, mainly agriculturist, determined to fight the Bolsheviks the moment they cross the frontier.

The Amee is vacillating. It is reported he may abdicate at any moment and surrender either to the Bolsheviks or to the British.

## THE TURKISH TREATY.

Spa, July 11. The Conference this morning discussed the Turkish treaty. The Allied reply to the Ottoman note was finally settled. The Turks are required to sign the Treaty as drafted with unimportant modifications. A note will be presented to the Turks on the 17th inst. when both notes will be published in Paris and London.

## MEXICO 01.

Mexico, July 11. Provisional President Huerta has declared that the article in the constitution nationalising the petroleum deposits will be maintained theoretically, but all decrees issued by Carranza prejudicing the prior rights of petroleum owners will be abrogated by decree shortly to be issued.

## FOOLHARDY ENGLISHMAN KILLED.

New York, July 12. Stevens of Bristol, England, was killed while attempting to negotiate the Horseshoe falls, in the Niagara Falls, in a barrel. The barrel was dashed to pieces on the rocks at the base of the falls.

## BY ALLMAN



## NOTICES.

## RECEIVED

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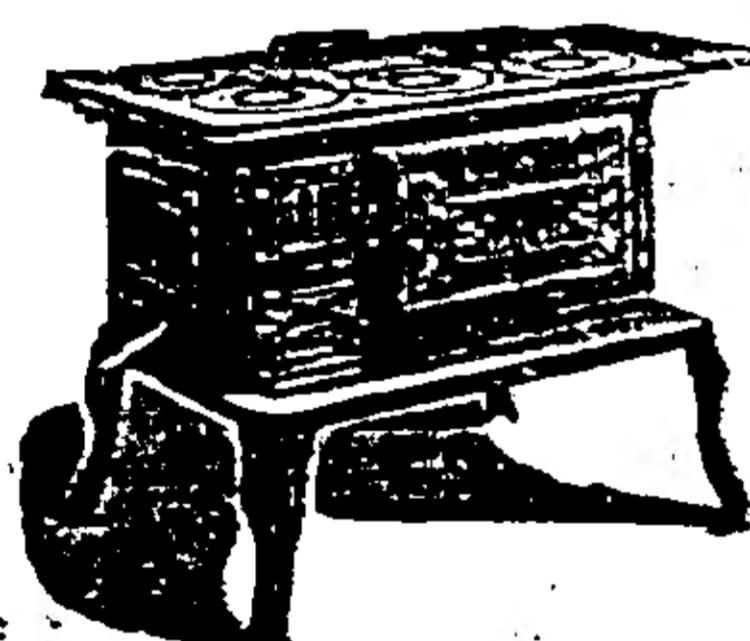
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Tel. No. 1877.

## FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

## THE MILITARIST EVIL.

In the third of his series of articles in the Times, Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes:—It is evident that in the first place, the Military Governors of the provinces (Tu-Chuns) and their rabble armies, must go, for so long as they remain to harrass without restraint upon all forms of productive industry, there can be no hope of better days for China.

The Tu-Chun, as evolved out of the chaos of the revolution, affords an instructive example of the results of endeavouring to apply the theories and principles of self-government to a race which is by nature and education unfitted to receive it. These predatory barons of the East, mandarins all, are the very last word in self-determination. Under their despotic and rapacious hands every province has become a perfect paradise of Home Rule, within the benefit of clergy, at war within itself and with its neighbours. Therefore the immediate problem in China, recognized as such by the Chinese themselves, is how to get rid of these independent satraps and to restore law and order under the central Government, together with the fiscal machinery required for its support.

If China is to escape new perils of disorder and final disruption, the disbandment of the Tu-Chuns' armies is a matter of imperative necessity. Not only the Chinese Government, but the Chinese Army must be centralised and its numbers brought within the smallest limits compatible with the maintenance of constituted authority.

A solution of China's difficulties on these lines may seem at first sight to be impracticable; but in reality it need not be so. Everything must depend, in the last resort, upon the readiness of the commercial Powers chiefly concerned—that is, Japan, Great Britain, and the United States—to work loyally together in a common self-denying policy of reconstruction. Thus regarded, the attitude of the Japanese Government becomes a determinant factor in the situation. But, for reasons which will be explained later on, I am convinced that the resources of diplomacy should prove sufficient to attain the end desired and to secure a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance under conditions ultimately beneficial to China.

JAPAN'S CO-OPERATION  
NECESSARY.

From personal observation, I incline to the belief that the Liberal elements in Japan are honestly anxious to adopt such a policy towards China as shall cultivate her friendship and maintain her independence. Obviously if Japan should prove that the reactionary military party in Japan is still stronger than the Liberal movement, if Japan should finally decline to co-operate in an international agreement for the reorganization of China, then the problem becomes insoluble, and the unfortunate Chinese people must continue to suffer all the penalties of chronic misrule until, out of their disorders, a new international crisis arises.

Assuming, however, that the Powers can come to such an agreement, there is good reason to believe that the very wealth which the Tu-Chuns have amassed might be made instrumental in relocating them and their followers into private life, if once they were persuaded that the Powers really mean to support an effective and honestly administered Government at Peking. Fantastic as the idea may appear to the Western mind, I have heard many clear-headed Chinese declare in all seriousness that most of the Tu-Chuns would be quite satisfied to have their troops disbanded for them, and paid off, by the benevolent foreigner, so that they themselves might retire to the dignified leisure of their well-feathered nests. As Tang Shaoyi, the leader of the Southern party, put it when I saw him in January at Shanghai, "I think they would like to resign so as to have time to attend to their investments." It would, of course, be absurd to expect them to abandon their safe and lucrative profession so long as foreign loans are forthcoming for the maintenance of their armies (most of which are on paper), or for disbandment schemes, such as that of the "reorganization loan" of 1912, which yielded fat pickings without in any way interfering with their right to recruit new bands at discretion.

The Chinese Government professes to desire the disbandment

of those independent provincial armies, and the existing Anglo-American financial Consortium has made their disbandment, under effective foreign supervision, one of the conditions of the £5,000,000 loan recently under discussion. But all experience goes to show that in China something more than the authority and prestige of a bankers' agreement will be needed to make disbandment complete and irrevocable. It will require a united front and a clear-cut policy on the part of the Consortium Powers.

"SQUEEZING" THE POWERS. The fiasco of the "reorganization," aimed at by the loan of 1913, proved clearly that the mandarins at Peking and in the provinces will not consent to the necessary effective supervision of expenditure except under very firm pressure; they will continue as long as possible to play off one barbarian against another and to protect their opportunities of "squeeze." The disbandment programme submitted by Chu Chi-chien to the Shanghai Peace Conference last year affords conclusive proof of that the Metropolitan officials, in collusion with the foreign Powers, to advance vast sums of money (the estimate is 200 millions of dollars) in connexion with a vague scheme for a 50 per cent. reduction of the country's military forces, to be carried out by the Ministry of War in consultation with the provincial authorities, at their own time and in their own way.

That way madness lies. If China is to be saved, it is essential that no further loans of any kind be made to her except under conditions which shall rid the country, once and for all, of this lost-like soldiery, and replace military despotism by competent civil administration. There must be no more independent subsidies by Japan or by any other Power, no further yielding to the plea of Marshal Tuan and his friends, that failure to supply them with funds will entail a rising of their mutinous troops, with the usual pillage and bloodshed. By the help of this argument and the complaisance of money-lenders, the Tu-Chuns have been enabled to amass vast wealth during the past five years. A revolution would be far cheaper in the long run.

FARE OF CIVIL WAR. But there will be no revolution for all China except the parasitic officials concerned is only too anxious to see the Tu-Chuns troops disbanded. As a correspondent in Hunan province, writing to the *North China Herald* (March 5), puts it, "as far as the Chinese people are concerned it is not a case of being for the North or for the South, but simply a question which of the military parties inflicts the greater degree of suffering." The Tu-Chuns are well aware that public opinion is all against them; when they know that there is no more foreign money to be had as the price of their "loyalty," the force of civil war in China will be ended.

Their armies have thriven on booty, not battles and the last thing that they desire is real fighting. If the Powers show that they mean business, disbandment will be only a matter of time and determination. Certain Tu-Chuns in the more remote provinces may defy the Government for a time, but the fact remains that there can be no stomach in any Chinese rebellion without loot in front and money behind it.

Let the work of disbandment begin systematically in the northern provinces, where the millionaire Tu-Chuns are likely to prove amenable. Let each discharged soldier's pay be issued to him, in exchange for his rifle and equipment, by a responsible representative of the Consortium, possessed of expert knowledge. Thereafter let the administrative and executive authority in each province be vested in a Civil Governor, supported by an adequate police force, and let such small military forces as may be necessary be under the direct orders of the Central Government. Let half a dozen provinces north of the Yangtze be thus dealt with, and the Central Government will have secured the nucleus of a national revenue. It may safely be said that once Peking is in receipt of regular revenues and assured of the moral support of the Powers, the combative ardour of the southern malcontents will melt away like snow upon the desert.

INTERNATIONAL JEALOUSIES. Is it possible for the Consortium Powers to rise superior to international jealousies and to adopt a common policy beneficial to China and to the whole world's trade? Time will tell. In any case to desire the disbandment

## GENERAL NEWS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON CLOSER UNION WITH AMERICA.

Mr. Lloyd George has written a preface to a new edition of Dr. Alexander Mackenzie's work "Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers," which the Religious Tract Society has issued on the occasion of the Mayflower celebrations. Mr. Lloyd George says:—"To-day, when the closer union of Great Britain and America has come to mean so much for the future well-being of the world, such a volume as this attains a fresh importance. It would indeed be a tragedy if any political exigencies promoted misunderstanding between people whose hearts and consciences have been attuned to the same endeavour by such a past as is recorded in the story of this great pilgrimage."

## FIGHTING SOCIETY.

At the Central Criminal Court recently, before the Common Sergeant, George Willmore, 53, labourer, and Alfred Summers, 39, carman, were found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of attempting to break and enter a warehouse at Forest Gate. There was a long list of previous convictions against both prisoners. The Common Sergeant, in passing sentence, said, "If you choose to fight society you must take the consequences. No one is more ready than I am to make allowances for human nature and to treat it most leniently. But when I come across a regular criminal who is doing nothing but fight a battle against society, why then I have to protect society."

CAPTAIN MATTHEWS IN SYDNEY. Unheralded, unmet, even by his fellow aviators, Captain Matthews, whose bravery equals that of the Ross Smith crew, arrived in Sydney recently by the Java steamer Roggeveen. Here is a man who came despite one misfortune after another, to within 13 hours' fly of Australia, displaying wonderful fortitude and determination, arriving in the land of his adoption without one hand to welcome him. With him is the companion in his flight, Sergeant Kay, who was injured in the crash which finished the flight, and his wrecked machine, the landing of which he was superintending when seen by an *Evening News* reporter. Captain Matthews states that he is now going to devote himself entirely to commercial aviation.

case, the problem is much simpler than many of those with the League of Nations hopes to deal in Western Europe. Let us assume that the thing can be done, disbandment effected, and the provincial administration re-established in the hands of the civil authorities. Let us assume that Parliamentary government can then be made more responsible and less corrupt. The detail work of reorganization will then become possible—reorganization of the country's finances, transport, administration, and system of justice—and it will require years of conscientious patriotic effort on the part of the Chinese themselves. But given peace within their borders and the assurance of disinterested support from the friendly Powers, the best elements in the nation could no doubt come to the front. There is, I believe, enough intelligence, ability, and patriotism available in the country to make China a united and prosperous nation within a very short space of time.

But for the present, honesty in the public service, which must be the cornerstone of reorganization, can only be supplied from without. It involves insistence upon the "proper and efficient audit" of all official accounts where foreign loans are involved, to which the Chinese Government pledged itself in making the reorganization loan of 1913, but which it has persistently evaded. Insistence upon an effective Audit Department with a foreign personnel need not conflict in any way with China's sovereign rights, nor involve any new departure. It merely implies the extension of a system which has been in force for 70 years with China's consent, and to her great advantage. Inasmuch as nearly every available source of revenue in China has now been pledged for the service of immumerable loans, the Consortium Powers are fully justified in extending the principles of foreign supervision in China's own interest, and to insist upon its regular application. China's actual revenues should then be more than sufficient for the Government's needs if once they are protected from the sly fingers

## NOTICES.

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mild, mellow, and of exquisite  
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Plant You Have Been  
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Queen's Road

## FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

## TODAY'S OBSERVANCE.

In honour of the French National Holiday, the tricolour was much in evidence in Hongkong to-day, being flown from very many business houses alongside the Union Jack and other national flags.

The Consul for France (M. Hauchecorne) was "At home" at his residence, 13, Peak Road, from 12.15 to 1.30 p.m., and many callers came to offer their congratulations, these including practically the whole of the French community, several foreign Consuls, Capt. McGrath, A.D.C. (representing H.E. the Governor), Major General Ventris, the Hon. Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher (Colonial Secretary), Mr. P.P.J. Wadehouse and many others.

The day is also being observed on the Shamian, Canton, where all the French firms have been closed to business. The French Consul was "At home" this morning to receive official callers, whilst later a reception was given by the French community at the Canton Club. A concert and games will take place in the French Garden from 5.30 to 8 o'clock this evening whilst illuminations have been planned in the French Section, Shamian, at 9 p.m., and a cinema show, offered by Messrs. Pathé Frères, will take place in the French Garden at 10 p.m. Fireworks will be displayed in the Canton Harbour at 11 p.m.

## TENNIS RISKS.

## DANGERS OF STEADINESS.

Nicholas Miso, the Romanian Champion, writes as follows:—

Steadiness is a valuable asset in lawn tennis, but it can be overdone.

Recently on the Riviera I unpicked a game in which the long-drawn-out rallies often endured from 50 to 70 strokes. It was a single. The two players declined to run any risks whatever in order to secure a point. All their attention was concentrated upon the simple task of returning the ball safely over the net.

Such timorous tactics are inexcusable in the case of men of great reputation and wide experience, as these were. They are a mistake, in my view, even for beginners.

The young enthusiast with ambitions to be good should always attempt to play the correct stroke and try for the point. This is the keynote of the Continental lawn-tennis style that has produced such brilliant players as Andre Gobert, Max Decugis, and Laurentz, and yields not only attractive lawn tennis, but effective match-winning play. The older school of British players have devoted too much attention to mere steadiness.

Desirable in moderation, steadiness is apt to become a wet blanket dousing all brilliance if it is not handled with discretion. The faults that follow in the train of indecision are less fatal in my view and more easily eradicated.

GRASS v. HARD COURTS.

Daring is the outstanding feature in the game of the Americans, Australians, the Frenchmen, and Mme. Lenglen, the best of lady players. Even when the tide is running against them and only a point or two staves off defeat these modern champions do not hesitate to run all risks, and they persevere with shots that will either score or lose point. It is generally considered an indication of a lack of championship class on the part of a player when he stoops to safety play at a crucial point in the game.

The hard courts yield better results than grass. It is probable that the more brilliant methods of the Californian and Continental exponents of the game have been largely the result of practice on a reliable surface. So few lawns are perfect that a game built up by playing on grass is apt to be steady rather than drastic.

The player, especially when inexperienced, is so engrossed with the task of merely returning a ball

which becomes erratically that he has little chance or inclination of playing a stroke that will score a point. On the hard court the ball rebounds with certainty, and even the tyro devote all his time to squirming pace and placement.

I first began playing at the early age of seven. My father, who is quite an enthusiast, acted as coach. There are excellent courts both at Bucharest and the famous resort Sinaia, and they are constantly in use. Of recent years my countrymen have been keenly enthusiastic about the game. Visiting Englishmen who are good players, such as Mr. Frank Ratigan, attached to the British Embassy, have helped with instruction and example.

## AN IDEAL PLAYER.

I played my first important match at Dresden, Germany, and was tremendously thrilled at almost defeating the well-known player Logia. Then I was only 17, and my approach to success in good company was very encouraging. Since then I have played in the good tournaments and watched and practised with the men in the championship class as often as possible.

Andre Gobert, the French player, represents my ideal. If it were not for his nerves I am certain he would be the world champion. All his strokes are perfect. He has a powerful service, a splendid forehand shot, is formidable at the net, and, apart from his temperament, has no notable weakness.

The British player is fortunate in not being afflicted with nerves, and if he adopted the more aggressive tactics of his brother sportsmen across the Channel and the Atlantic, would indeed be hard to stop. I believe the youngster who aims to acquire all the point-winning strokes will find that steadiness comes in their train.

Some other sports go well with lawn tennis. I used to play a great deal of hockey, both on land and ice, and found it was good training for the muscles and the eye. At one time I was reserve goal-keeper for the Leipzig team, then the best in the world.

I most enjoy playing lawn tennis in England and France, because so many of my friends belong to those two countries.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

## TEMPORARY MEASURE FOR BURMA.

Simla, 16th June.—On the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the enlargement of the Burma Legislative Council up to 30 members, the maximum permissible under the present regulations. The Council will consist of

Officials 12; Non-officials 14; to represent the Burmese population 9, to represent the Indian and Chinese communities 3, to represent other interests 2.

Experts 2. Elected Members 2.

The measure is an ad interim one, pending the introduction of the Burma Reform Scheme and is intended to provide for full and free discussion of certain important questions shortly to be brought before the Council. It is expected by this means to facilitate such future arrangements as may be decided upon under the Reform Scheme.

## IS THIS YOUR TROUBLE?

A little trouble, quite easily remedied if dealt with in the right way, is the cause of much of the irritability, gloom, and that general sense of "out-of-sortsness" which habitually afflict many people. The trouble is constipation; its remedy is Pinkettes, the little laxatives, which, whilst wonderfully efficient, neither gripe nor purge.

If you are constipated, bilious, liverish, have sick headaches, coated tongue, foul breath, try Pinkettes TO-NIGHT, and see how much better you will feel to-morrow morning. Pinkettes also prevent diarrhoea and dysentery and relieve piles. Obtainable from dealers, or at 60 cents the vial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

The Under-signed have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

It is hereby notified that an interim dividend of 23 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1920, at rate of 3/8 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 9th August, 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 26th July to SATURDAY the 7th August, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors  
N. J. STABER,  
Chief Manager.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

I HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 21st July 1920,

commencing at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Motor Boat "DAT LEE"

(at present lying in Causeway Bay)

Length about 39 feet

Beam 9 feet

Engine 28 H.P. not mounted, in

in good working order.

The Boat is teakwood throughout and is fitted with cabin and wash room, awnings nearly new.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagors. Messrs Lammert Brothers have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

The 23rd day of July, 1920, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Inland Lot No. 425 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5 West Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 28th May 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th April 1895 Annual Crown rent \$6.45. Area 2959 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors, or to

Messrs LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1920.

## Burglar &amp; Fire-resisting SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Under-signed have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BLACK CATS?—What about them?

GOSTUME CONCERT PARTY—Oh, who's running it?

UNDER DIRECTION OF TEDO MILES—Um—don't know him.

OPENING CONCERT—When?

SATURDAY, 17th JULY—Saturday? Where at?

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB—Really! What time?

AT 9 p.m. SHARP—Oh! Why sharp?

DON'T MISS THE OPENING CHORUS—Who are these people?

FIRST APPEARANCE IN COLDEN—Oh, do let's go.

## ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

## ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX NO. —

## NOTICE.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

The Management beg to announce that, until further notice, the usual Tea and Dinner Dances will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; also as from the 17th of July (in addition to these Regular Dances) the Repulse Bay Hotel Orchestra will play daily from 5 to 6.30 p.m. and from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

J. H. TAGGART  
Manager.

## NOTICE.

## MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI, Graduate from the Nagasaki Massage School, has removed from No. 33 Queen's Road to No. 26, Stanley Street; 1st floor. Telephone No. 1964.

## NOTICE.

## Mr. S. D. SETNA &amp; CO.

An Interim Dividend of One dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL &amp; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road. Opposite the University Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593. Principal: JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min. The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in less subjects.

Prospectus on application.

## NOTICE.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE (private house) in first class condition with all table accessories.

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## NOTICE.

## TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenelg, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Building.

## NOTICE.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Mr. H. T. Krull has been appointed Acting Agent for this company in Hongkong during the temporary absence of D. J. Hanscom.

JOHN J. GORMAN.

General Agent.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Pacific Steamship Co.

## AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.

Mr. H. T. Krull will be in charge of the local Agency and Surveyorship of The American Bureau of Shipping during my temporary absence.

D. J. HANSOM.

Agent & Surveyor.

to American Bureau of Shipping.

## NOTICE.

## TENNIS COURT.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a concrete tennis court. For particulars apply to the R.G.A. Sergio Meas, Victoria Barracks.

## SOLE AGENTS IN

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AUSTRALIAN  
LIGHT ALE  
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Per Case 4 dozen quarts \$18.50  
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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

DEATH

THOMAS.—On July 14th, 1920, at No. 1 St. John's Place, Hongkong, Francis Henry Thomas, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920.

### CHINA'S CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

To foreign merchants of all nationalities trading with China there are few more interesting subjects than that of China's currency. Special reference is generally made to it at the annual meetings of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and there is scarcely a report issued or a speech made in connection with any British Chamber of Commerce out East in which the subject does not prominently figure. The pros and cons of the matter have long since been threshed out and it has become obvious to all that China would stand to benefit tremendously by the inauguration of a common currency system. Not only her internal but her very valuable foreign trade would receive a decided stimulus and be placed on a more solid basis.

So interesting is this subject that we find that the Chairman of the China Association, in giving his annual address to the members in London quite recently, made reference to it. He prefaced his remarks by stating that the Consortium might do excellent work if it could induce the Chinese Government to establish a uniform currency under efficient supervision. This reform would be a great advantage to the country, but, of course, a silver currency would suffer from the same instability as regards foreign exchange as silver does at present—it is at the mercy of administrative acts in many different countries. The Continent selling its silver coinage, India fixing the rupee on the basis of 2s. (gold), keeping the Indian mints closed to the free coining of silver, and adjusting the balance of trade by large imports of gold much of which disappears, England debasing her silver currency, are administrative acts which artificially tend to depress the value of silver; the repurchases of America under the Pittman Act; have a steady influence on silver, while demand from India and China has absorbed the natural supply as well as the supply created by administrative acts. The Chinese have evidently lost all confidence in paper money and have been demanding silver in payment of their produce—as regards the metallic basis of the currency, China is probably in a position of greater stability than half the world. Looking to the distant future it cannot be in the permanent interest of Britain to depress the value of the real basis of currency of our largest customers; the trade of the East cannot be carried on without silver; the time seems inopportune for an international agreement under which the two precious metals would be stabilised for purpose of international currency, and the countries represented on the Consortium are in a position to give a lead to the world in this policy. The idea of an international agreement for the stabilising of the currency value of the two precious metals is one that has considerable attractiveness, though we fear that very strong influences would be brought to bear against it, especially by those whose brokerage in exchange is such a lucrative source of revenue. That it would be good for general trade, we have not the slightest doubt. Very closely allied to this question of China's currency is that of her general financial position. There can be no question that the Chinese Government itself is in a dangerously impecunious state, but it may be that the Consortium will be able to help matters considerably, if it continues to insist that monies advanced will be spent for the purposes for which the sums were asked and not for some entirely different purpose. To loan money just to meet wasteful current expenditure is worse than useless, and it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will co-operate in a friendly spirit in the task. We read in the speech mentioned above that it does not follow that China is a poor country because the Government is in financial straits. On the contrary, there is a great deal of wealth in China and a still greater amount of potential wealth. The Chinese people, however, distrust their officials, many of whom have Fabian proclivities. Capitalists strongly suspect that if anyone outside the charmed official circle were to invest in Government securities, the Government would have no difficulty in finding plausible pretexts for a capital levy which would specially affect them; they avoid Government loans, and therefore railways, other Government undertakings and requirements have had to be financed by foreign loans. The primary object of the Consortium is to furnish financial assistance to China for legitimate purposes only.

One can only add to comments such as these that China is not poor in advice. The solving of her problems have been thought out for her and all that she has needed has been honest administrators. These she has been denied and to-day the situation is fraught with uncertainty and the prospects of a keen civil war, engineered by wrangling and intensely embittered factions. If China could only get a grip of herself at this potential stage of her history with outside nations she would soon emerge as one of the most powerful factors in the settlement of world issues.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

FRANCE'S DAY.

To-day is the French National Holiday, in commemoration of the Fall of the Bastille on July 14th, 1789, an event the historic importance and significance of which is known to all. The French people struck a great blow for liberty on that day, and ever since they have clung with undiminished tenacity to the ideals for which they then made common cause against misrule and despotism. That liberty and those ideals have since been in jeopardy, for until 1914 France lived under the knowledge that Germany had the most sinister designs on her, and, had the ex-Kaiser had his way, France to-day would have been a vassal State of Germany. But the French people then, as so many years before, clung with great purpose and a consuming zeal to their liberties and smashed the invader as they brought low the enemies within the gate in those earlier times. To-day France again sets out on the task of reconstruction. We of a nation whose sons have fought side by side with the gallant French in the greatest and most terrible war of history extend to-day our felicitations to this virile people, in the hope that the future may be for them one of peace, happiness and true progress.

THE PASSING OF FISHER.

Of the late Lord Fisher, who has just passed away, it could be said that more probably than any other man, he typified, by his bold and hearty manner, John Bull. He was a man of the most decided convictions, which he never permitted anyone to override if he could possibly help it, and he had the capacity of wearing down opposition by blunt home truths and most forceful rejoinders, in which he had no great respect for polished diction or suave language. He entered the Navy when he was but thirteen years of age, and he spent the whole of his long life in a battle for efficiency, not on paper, but in men and in fighting units. Long before, during and since the war, he was insistent in his pleas on the necessity of absolute naval efficiency, his belief in which amounted almost to a religion. But he was no mere talker; action above all things was his motto, and it is probably not too much to say that there was no advance in naval matters during his time that did not bear the impress of his great personality. He revolutionised the system of training officers and men, he exercised a potent and compelling influence in raising the Navy to its high efficiency in gunnery, he reorganised the whole system of mobilisation, and to him we largely owe both the dreadnought and the submarine. It was because he was a practical man that he was able to do these things, and because also he always insisted on his own way whenever he was in control. He was always a believer in the inevitability of a war with Germany, and he recognised that the British Empire would be saved or lost not in the Mediterranean but in the North Sea, and so he quietly massed Britain's strength in or near home waters.

TYPICAL SAYINGS.

We have spoken of Lord Fisher's bluntness in controversy. He was no believer in mincing words, as he has shown since the war by his "damn"—this and "damn"—that misses to the Press on naval matters. We could quote endless examples of this method of his conducting controversies, had we the space. He did not dally with any romantic perceptions of his calling: he held the view that if there was to be war, war in reality it should be, and not a monster inadequately swaddled in ribbons and bits of lace to hide its ugliness. Here is what he once said:—"When you have to wring a chicken's neck, all you think about is wringing it quickly. You don't give the chicken intervals for refreshment and recuperation. It should be the same with warfare." On another occasion he thus delivered himself:—"If you go to war, go to war, and let every pig and chicken in the country know it." He had a sense of humour too, for once, when asked what his favourite text was, he immediately replied:—"And there shall be no more sea!" But he had his rough and ready side as well; he was a bitter opponent in any controversy. Still, even those who differed most from him ever admired his pluck and courage and independent spirit. We need more men like him. He has passed from us, but his memory will long remain.

### DAY BY DAY.

THE TREE OF LIBERTY ONLY GROWS WHEN WATERED BY THE BLOOD OF TYRANTS.—Borere.

Yesterday a Chinese male was knocked down on the Praya by motor cycle 21. The injured man was removed to hospital.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of cerebrospinal fever and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric. Both were Chinese.

We regret to learn that Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from dysentery.

Amongst forthcoming marriages is that of Mr. Carl Rudolf Jonsson, berthing officer Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton, and Miss Lillian Winifred Tregillus, of 3, Prospect Place, Hongkong.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon about 125 Long. E. and 23 Lat. N., moving N."

By the s.s. Colombia there left to-day, Mr. Dean J. Hanscom, who is going on a business trip to Shanghai, Japan and Manchuria. During his absence, Mr. H. T. Kroll will charge of the local branch of the Admiralty Line.

One of the five lost students of the Ellis Kadoor College, Honam, has recently written to his father stating that he and four other fellow-students have been kidnapped and are now being held for a ransom of \$15,000 for all—*Canton Times*.

A Chinese was admitted into hospital yesterday suffering from a stab wound on the neck which he received from another Chinese in the course of a quarrel. The assailant has absconded. The incident occurred in 5, Dock Street, Hunghom.

The first of the races for the America Cup takes place tomorrow (July 15) off Sandy Hook between Shamrock IV and the Resolute. The other dates selected are the 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th July, but the competition is decided by either yacht winning three out of five races.

According to an advertisement in today's issue, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has declared an interim dividend of \$3 per share, for the half year ending June 30, at the rate of 3s. 8d. per dollar. The dividend will be payable after August 9, and the Register of Shares will be closed from July 25 to August 7.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. R.O. Hutchison this morning for being in possession of \$1.50 in counterfeit coins. The prosecuting sergeant said that two men were arrested, and one had already been sentenced. The defendant was brought to the Police Station at Shamsui Po, and he complained of having a stomach ache. The sergeant did not wish to take any risk, and on examining his person, found \$1.50 in counterfeit coins and 75 cents. King's money. He sent him to Hospital on the 6th instant. Mr. Hutchison sentenced the man to three months rigorous imprisonment.

A Chinese coppersmith employed in a shop in Water Street, West Point, was brought up this morning before Mr. R.O. Hutchison and charged with using a hammer on another Chinese in that street. The defendant said that ten men came to his master's shop and wanted to assault one of the foks. Defendant came out to pacify them, and not to fight. Sergeant James, who prosecuted, said that the man's desire to pacify was so strong that he came out with a hammer and iron bar. A District Watchman said that he actually saw the defendant strike another Chinese with the hammer, and therefore he arrested him. The defendant was fined \$5, and bound over in a bond for \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

FROM £2 TO £5 PER WEEK. Journeyman tailors of Ashton-under-Lyne district after a short strike have secured a 25 per cent. rise, and returned to work. Where a tailor earned £2 before the war, he will now receive £5.

### AVIATION NOTES.

(BY "METEORITE")

The Hongkong Aero Club is now a duly constituted body, with its Patrons, President and other officials. Last week's meeting really created the organisation, as the previous gathering was merely an expression of opinion regarding the advisability of such a Club. That opinion has been thoroughly endorsed and the Club starts with a series of objects which appear to cover all the ground, for the time being at any rate. My hope now is that, with the formal constitution of the Club, it will get busy and justify its creation. After all, it is to an organisation of this kind that we look for the advancement of aviation here, and with the combined enterprise and energy of the officials Hongkong should soon loom large in aerial matters so far as South China is concerned. Captain Ricou has demonstrated the practicability of aviation in this Colony, and I was particularly glad to see that his efforts came in for mention at the meeting referred to.

The idea of forming a Volunteer Air Force is a most admirable one, and it is to be hoped that a really "live" and earnest body of men will be attracted into it. It is true that Hongkong was practically unprotected during the war, at any rate as far as aerial defence went, and while it is not to be expected that the defence of the Colony in this regard will be entrusted to a volunteer body, yet such a force could act as a most useful auxiliary to the Army and Navy here in time of trouble, and if the project is rapidly carried through, even "hold the field" until Imperial proposals in this connection fructify.

Mr. Holyoak did well to draw to the Committee's attention the desirability of approaching the authorities to secure a revision of the regulation 150-foot limit for flying. Apart from the possibility of aeroplanes colliding with ships in port, it is absurdity itself to fix such a limit. The idea is to make sure that no possible "spying" shall be done on our precious forts. But do they insist on such foolish requirements at coast towns at Home? In any case, who's going to say when an aviator has exceeded the height limit? If we had naval or military aeroplanes swooping about, they could keep their eyes on private fliers. But in their absence what is there to prevent an airman exceeding the limit?

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I see that the Handley-Page Indo-Burma Transport Company is a present concentrating on the import into India of many of the machines bought over from the Disposals Board. When these are available, it is proposed to run a through daily service from Rangoon to Bombay, a trip which is calculated to take 26 hours 25 minutes, including calls. Here's a hint to Hongkong to get busy with the service to Shanghai and other coast ports.

In connection with the development of flying in Burma, I learn that four or five Burmans have expressed their willingness to buy aeroplanes for their own use or for the purpose of running joyrides in their neighbourhood. This enterprise on the part of the young Burmans is all the more sporting as they will have to learn the work of the pilot or to hire a pilot if one be available. The speeding up of Government action in the matter of licensing pilots is called for by the decision of these Burmans to buy aeroplanes. As soon as Aerod (Burma) Limited is able to start business, the offers to hire planes for joy flights on a profitable basis to the Company which have been made can be discussed for fulfilment.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY FOR NEWSPAPERS.

For the first time in the history of British journalism news messages for publication were received by wireless telephony direct into two newspaper offices (*Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*). These messages, sent from Chelmsford (Essex), inaugurate a new era in daily newspaper reporting. They were picked up on the wireless receiving set, the first to be permanently installed in any London newspaper office.

### OVER THE HONGKONG PHONE.

(TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.)

Magdalen College, which has just gained the coveted honour of being the champion boat of the river in the summerights at Oxford, was for many years the Cinderella of the Isis. It was impossible, owing to the paucity of undergraduates in the old pre-reform days, when the residents were chiefly composed of Fellow or "Demies," to get together any kind of crew, and it was not until 1845 that Magdalen combined with Corpus Christi College to put on an eight which waged Titan-like battles with the small fry at the bottom of the river. The two "fathers" of Magdalen College rowing were the late Rev. T. H. T. Hopkins, to whom the present barge is a memorial—and that famous Victorian sculler Sir Courtney Knollys. With increased numbers of undergraduate under the new statutes came aquatic prosperity, and in 1880 Magdalen became for the first time "Head of the River." Since then Waynflete's beautiful college has frequently held that position, and has produced an astonishing succession of brilliant oarsmen. The present victorious crew is considered one of the finest and fastest eight ever seen upon the Isis, and will probably be "there or thereabouts" when the Grand Challenge is won at Henley.

Whilst you can still play golf in Scotland on some of the finest courses in the world for a few copper coins a round, in the London district the tendency is for the game, with its more luxurious setting, to become exclusive to the rich man. In the crack clubs, as his car pulls up at the clubhouse door he is met by a servant who takes away his clubs to the caddie-master, and he is ushered into rooms where thick carpets adorn the floors and trophies of the big game hunter hang on the walls. There are many things which were bound to go up in price—lunch and tea, staff wages, course upkeep, caddie fees—but it is mainly these trimmings which have sent charges soaring. Yet the bill is not too high for many to pay. There is one near-London club which has raised its entrance subscription to twenty guineas, and its annual subscription to twelve guineas, whilst so great is the demand on its membership that in future only golfers who have the skill to play down to scratch are to be admitted. Taking into account the cost of reaching this course either by train or motor, a sovereign will not pay for a day's golf, and if you play regularly the year's bill will amount to £200 and more. Thousands of pounds, as compared with hundreds before the war, are now being spent on golf in London, yet there is no more enjoyment, except in the luxury of the clubhouse, and the play is certainly not so good.

Interesting possibilities in the way of constitutional debate are suggested by the kite being flown in favour of Sir R. Horne for the next Speaker, who will probably have to be selected within the next few months. If Sir Robert Horns were chosen, he would pass direct from the Treasury Bench to the Chair, and there are doubts at least how such a step would be in accordance with the spirit of House of Commons usage, though it is fair to say that there is no actual disability on any member.

But one of the greatest of constitutional authorities held very strong views on the subject, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cherished ambition of occupying the Chair was frustrated by the Leader of the House when Sir William Harcourt declared himself strongly against a colleague in the Cabinet being a candidate for the Chair. It is possible that Sir William may have been thinking of the objections taken to the appointment of Sir Edward Seymour in 1873 on the ground that he was a Privy Councillor.

The programme to be given is precisely the same as was recently performed before the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldsay, and is crammed full of the very best items in the repertoire of this happy band of entertainers. It is called "The Quaints" command programme, because of the fact that it has been produced at several "command" performances. One of its most delightful numbers is "China Chimes," a fantasy of a mantle-shelf, which, apart from its general daintiness, is full of good music. The high standing of "The Quaints" is attested to by the fact that the identical company which is opening here to-morrow has been engaged for a six-weeks' season at the Coliseum, London, commencing on December 16th next.

### "THE QUAINTS".

TO-MORROW'S ATTRACTION.

To-morrow night, Hongkong theatre-goers will renew acquaintances with Mr. Salisbury and his famous "Quaints," and an evening of unalloyed enjoyment, in which wit and music will predominate, is assured. The programme to be given is precisely the same as was recently performed before the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldsay, and is crammed full of the very best items in the repertoire of this happy band of entertainers. It is called "The Quaints" command programme, because of the fact that it has been produced at several "command" performances. One of its most delightful numbers is "China Chimes," a fantasy of a mantle-shelf, which, apart from its general daintiness, is full of good music. The high standing of "The Quaints" is attested to by the fact that the identical company which is opening here to-morrow has been engaged for a six-weeks' season at the Coliseum, London, commencing on December 16th next.

## NOTICES

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## SPION KOP'S DERBY.

## OUTSIDER WINS IN RECORD TIME.

Edgar Rowan writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—"A Derby of records and sensations—record crowds, record heat, and an outsider's dramatic victory in record time—that is how we shall remember this day of sunshine and heat and fierce excitement on the pleasant hill-tops of Epsom.

It is agreed that it was a record crowd.

Not only Londoners, but people from all over the country thronged to this greatest of open-air carnivals.

At one moment, on the lawn before the grand stand I had a Japanese from the furthest East on my right and a man from Canada's furthest West on my left. Within touching distance were American naval uniforms and the khaki of several of our Allies in the recent war. I stepped aside to let a well-known musical comedy actress pass, and bumped into a famous admiral.

## 8,000 FROM WALES.

South Wales sent a compact body of 8,000 miners and steel workers, and a Chertsey friend reported that a char-a-banc that left the borders of the Principality at 4 in the morning passed through his town at noon.

People with a taste of that sort of thing say that there were a million people on the Downs. Or was it two millions?

I neither know nor care, but they are nice, round, satisfying figures, which serve to convey the impression the vast throngs made on the mind.

Whatever estimate you accept of their numbers, you may be satisfied that nowhere else in the world will you see so many people packed on to the same number of acres.

The fine weather has brought out white hats, of straw or felt, which glisten in the sun, and there are bold splashes of scarlet and blue, where the bookmakers have set up their banners.

## A BOLD RED LINE.

Along the rails between the Grand Stand and the Corner, there is a red line of motor buses from the London streets, parked wheel to wheel like guns before a push.

Plunge into the crowd and you may take your choice, from Petticoat-lane to an old English fair, from Hanley to Ranelagh, for all classes come here, and each brings its own little world, and it makes itself at home according to its own ideas and tastes. Thus you

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

## CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL

Sir.—The Cathedral Church Body has agreed upon a design for a Memorial cross to be erected in the compound in memory of the Hongkong men who fell in the War. Their names are to be inscribed on a tablet in the porch. We are anxious that none should be omitted. I enclose the list we have, and if any of your readers know of others not in the list I shall be most grateful if they will let me know.—

Alfred Charles Ernest Elbrough, Kenneth Rowley Forde, Andrew Richard Stewart Miller, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank);

John Edward Greson, Charles Clement Francis Cunningham, Ronald Munro, John Baue, (Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co.);

Arthur Francis, Deane Leonard Joseph Gull, Arthur Noel Iseland, Frank Richardson, Frederick Henry Robinson, (Messrs Butterfield & Swire);

James Brewer, Henry Adair, (Dockyard Police);

Reginald Alexander Stokes, (Messrs Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harston);

Alan Davidson Shawan, (Messrs Shawan Tomes and Co.);

Herbert George Wakeford, Peter Boyd Gardner, Ernest Frederick Drury, Harold Wilson, John Delahunt, Edward Charles Sillies, Robert Edwards, Arthur Allchurch, Ernest George Painting, (Hongkong Police);

Lionel Oscar Collins, Arthur Hirst, Ernest Crickshank, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.);

Ian Neil Carmichael;

Alexander Linday Macdonald, Charles Nigel Gordon Walker,

Henry E. Victor, (Hongkong Daily Press);

Walter John May, (Prison Warden);

Charles David de Hussey, (Medical Department);

Anthony Drummond Bailey, (Messrs David Sassoon & Co.);

Ben Chapman, (Messrs Thomas Cook and Son);

Francis Grissel, (Messrs Leigh and Orange);

Walter Gordon Cope;

Ernest Frank Gordon Orchard, (Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.);

E. M. Scars;

W. H. Church;

M. H. Best;

Cyril Francis Wiggin, (Brown & Newlands);

Hugh Ivor Jones, (Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.);

Cecil McCutcheon;

Noel Mitchell;

Bonnie Dean Lamont;

William Howell Stanleton,

Silas Iyer, (Public Works Department);

Peter Sydenham Dixon, (Messrs Wilkinson and Grist);

E. W. Evers and D. A. MacLeod,

(Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.);

Yours etc.,

H. C. M. Morris,

St. John's Cathedral,

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

and they canter along again, and out to the distant starting gate. The tumult dies down; there is a strange sense of million people awed to silence, as we gaze across the broad downs, all gleaming and dancing in the hot sun, to where the horses have gathered, their jockeys a bunch of gaily-coloured flowers against a green wood.

The hush and stillness become almost unreal. It is no longer a living crowd that one sees on the hill, but a giant canvas panoramas.

A bookmaker, at my elbow, unable to stand the strain, calls out something about Allenby in an awed whisper as if in church.

THEY'RE OFF!

There is a dancing and a confusion as the coloured pattern far across by the wood changes and reforms, and through glasses we see the horses being sent back into line.

At last—we could not have held our breath and our silence much longer—there is a gasp, and (as if we were a stage crowd at Drury Lane) we cry "They're off!"

All in a bunch, as it seems, they slide smoothly along the edge of the wood and disappear behind the right shoulder of the hill.

For a few moments we can breathe, as we carry our glasses over to the left and await their arrival on the skyline above the corner.

There they are—curiously like silhouettes moving along a piece of scenery in a racing melodrama.

Again we lose them for a moment, and then specks of colour are coming out of a thin dust haze around Tattenham Corner.

The horses have been led past.

Their attendants loose their heads

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housefed poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:-

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.

CHICKENS - - 60 " "

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Empress of Asia... Sept. 23 Oct. 11  
Empress of Russia... Oct. 21 Nov. 8  
Monteagle... Oct. 26 Nov. 19  
Empress of Japan Nov. 9 Nov. 30  
Empress of Asia... Nov. 18 Dec. 6  
Empress of Russia Dec. 16 Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly advised to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from Hongkong. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested that the Pacific Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter to all passengers to Europe, another route crossing the Pacific via U.S. steamers. Frequent sailings. Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, with all such reservations.

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KAISHO MARU... July 20th. (Cargo only).  
ANYO MARU... 18,500 Sept. 9th.  
SEIYO MARU... 14,000 Nov. 9th.For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings, apply to—  
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## SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.	
Chungking	B. & S. July 15
Colorado	S. & D. July 15
Macau	F. W. Co. July 15
Kathlampa	B. L. July 15
Hussayampa	P. M. Co. July 15
Celebes	M. O. S. K. July 16
West Harts	R. D. Co. July 16
Abercrom	P. M. Co. July 16
Lake Farrar	R. D. Co. July 17
West Calera	P. M. Co. July 17
Himalaya	M. O. S. K. July 17
Peria	M. T. K. July 17
St. Albans	P. & O. July 18
Kaiho	M. T. K. July 18
Kakuticutt	P. M. Co. July 18
Tokushima	M. N. Y. K. July 19
Kathlana	B. L. July 20
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S. July 20
Manila	M. O. S. K. July 20
Alita	M. O. S. K. July 20
Burma	M. O. S. K. July 20
Tokwa	M. N. Y. K. July 21
Nikko	M. C. M. Co. July 21
China	C. M. Co. July 22
Devanha	P. & O. July 23
Kohoku	M. O. S. K. July 24
Wheatland	P. S. Co. July 25
Pawlet	F. S. Co. July 25
City of Oran	B. L. July 27
West Montop	L. A. Co. July 28
Eldridge	P. S. Co. July 29
Iyo	M. N. Y. K. July 29
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S. July 29
Lowther	C. D. & Co. E. July
West Ivan	F. W. Co. July 30
Siam	M. O. S. K. B. Aug.
Grace D.	R. D. Co. Aug. 3
Pakling	B. L. Aug. 6
Kalyan	P. & O. Aug. 7
Mexico	M. O. S. K. Aug. 8
Taiyuan	B. & S. Aug. 8
Siberia	M. T. K. K. Aug. 10
Elkton	P. S. Co. Aug. 10
Tenyo	M. T. K. K. Aug. 11
Monteagle	C. P. O. S. Aug. 12
Toyohashi	M. N. Y. K. Aug. 15
Aki	M. N. Y. K. Aug. 18
Nanking	C. M. Co. Aug. 19
Harold D.	R. D. Co. Oct. 9
West Hixton	L. A. Co. Oct. 10
Eastern	P. & O. Aug. 20
Africa M.	O. S. K. Aug. 21
West Hika	L. A. Co. Aug. 23

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.	
Fook sang	J. M. Co. July 14
Yatsi	J. M. Co. July 14
Soshu	M. O. S. K. July 15
Hanyang	B. & S. July 15
Sunning	B. & S. July 15
Kwongsang	J. M. Co. July 15
Fooshing	J. M. Co. July 15
Shidzuoka	M. N. Y. K. July 16
Hailoong	D. L. Co. July 16
Loongsang	J. M. Co. July 16
Kaifong	B. & S. July 16
Kueichow	B. & S. July 16
Tean	B. & S. July 17
Tiumanock	J. C. J. L. July 17
Cheongghing	J. M. Co. July 18
Burma	M. O. S. K. July 18
Amakusa	M. O. S. K. July 18
Kanagawa	M. N. Y. K. July 19
Haibong	D. L. Co. July 20
Chinhua	B. & S. July 20
Shantung	B. & S. July 20
Aki	M. N. Y. K. July 21
Tjialak	J. C. J. L. July 21
Shin-i	M. N. Y. K. July 22
Laisang	J. M. Co. July 22
Haiching	D. L. Co. July 23
Luzon	M. O. S. K. July 24
Torilla	P. & O. July 24
Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L. July 25
Tjilatap	J. C. J. L. July 25
Tatasuno	M. N. Y. K. July 25
Penang	M. N. Y. K. B. Aug.
Unnan	M. O. S. K. Aug. 1

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

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& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	—	17th July.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
DEVANHA	8,100	23rd July.	S'pore, Peang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles.
KALYAN	9,000	7th Aug.	London and Antwerp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
TORILLA	5,200	28th July. 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	19 July noon	Sandakan Thursday Island.
EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	Calcutta, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

SS.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
KALYAN	9,000	16th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than Eight X Eight will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights etc. apply to

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22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

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SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railways.

TOYOSHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ..... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

ITO MARU ..... Thursday, 29th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Banjarmasin, Samarinda, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLE via S'pore, C'bo. Suez &amp; Port Said.

TOKUHIMA MARU ..... Monday, 19th July.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga. Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ..... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Soer Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ..... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via S'pore, Durban &amp; Cape Town.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHIN-I MARU ..... Thursday, 22nd July.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ..... Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ..... Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SHIZUOKA MARU ..... Thursday, 15th July, at 11 a.m.

KANAGAWA MARU ..... Monday, 19th July.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

	From	Exposed to wind about	Will leave on or about	To
THIJSSEN	Japan	in port	17th July	Java.
TIJLSINK	Java	16th July	21st July	Yokohama.
TIJLWONG	Java	22nd July	29th July	Amoy/Shan.
TIJLTHIJP	Java	25th July	29th July	Swatow.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passenger. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-Indies and Australia.

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## JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

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**O. S. K.**

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISMA.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ..... 8th August.

"CHIUGAO MARU" ..... 14th September.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ..... Tuesday, 29th July.

"SIAM MARU" ..... Beg. of August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNMAN MARU" ..... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSKO MARU" ..... Saturday, 24th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"MANILA MARU" ..... Tuesday, 20th July.

"AFRICA MARU" ..... Saturday, 31st Aug.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALTAI MARU" ..... Tuesday, 20th July.

SAN FRANCISCO &amp; NEW ORLEANS.

"CELEBES MARU" ..... Friday, 16th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

"LEZON MARU" ..... Saturday, 24th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 18th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 741 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	10th July.	15th July.
TAIWAN	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Butterfield & Swire.  
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JELLINE &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

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## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON &amp; HAMBURG "KATHLYMB" 20th July.

LONDON "KANSAS" 10th Sept.

LONDON "SWAZI" 20th Sept.

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SAILING on or about 29th July.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 29th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

S.S. "VINSBRUCK" on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

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VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular services between

## JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA.

# HER PAGE



## Designs of the Moment.

Fashion is so inconsistent. When long sleeves are the mode, even our gingham morning dresses must have long, tight, uncomfortable sleeves. When the pendulum swings the other way, off come all our sleeves at the elbow or thereabout and even the frock of serge is made ridiculous by abbreviated sleeves that do not suit its style at all. It is a safe and sane woman who sails a straight course through the eddies of fashion and manages to dress smartly and distinctively without veering her craft in every current.

### ANY LENGTH SLEEVE WILL DO.

If you fancy the style you can wear sleeves that are mere shoulder-puffs. One of the illustrations shows sleeves of the kind, it is a coquettish frock whose puffs and frills accord with the gay little sleeves. Or you can, if you choose, wear sleeves to the wrist. Some of the most famous dressmakers in the world, those authoritative couturiers in Paris, who annually establish styles, endorse the long sleeve. Jenny makes costumes with short sleeves and with long sleeves.

Some of the smartest Cherub frocks of the season have sleeves to the wrist. But the average woman, of course, is going to wear short sleeves this summer. For one thing, woman is tired of long, tight sleeves; and for another thing short sleeves are the proper and comfortable sort of sleeves to wear in summer time.

Pemininity has been waiting and longing for a return of the style and now that it is here femininity is going to make the most of it. Who knows when fashion may whisk around again and decree long sleeves?

The wise and sensible thing, naturally, is to let one's arms decide the question. Here is an opportunity at last for lovely girls to make the most of themselves; and who can blame the possessor of pretty arms for having every frock blouse, tailored

suit and wrap, this summer, made with sleeves that leave her arms uncovered?

### CUFFS AND RUFFLES, BECOMING.

The very plain, above-the-elbow sleeve is the most trying kind. Two sleeves of the sort are pictured. One frock is of black chiffon taffeta, over the hips with the new basque bodice, quite flat and youthful and buttoned at the back; sleeves are set into armholes and are tight and quite short. They look well with the long wrinkled gloves, but they are rather trying sleeves unless an elbow is very round and white. The other frock is of pale grey silk crepe and the sleeves are cut kimono fashion—in one with the waist. These sleeves, too, demand a very lovely arm and elbow but they are charming if the arm is pretty enough to stand the style.

Excellent sleeves for the average woman are those on the frock of navy and white foulard. The bodice, gathered into a low-placed belt, is gracefully full and the skirt, draped modishly at the hips and gathered in a little at the hem, is smart yet dignified.

No woman can make a mistake about adopting this model for summer wear. The sleeves, set into armholes, come below the elbow and have a graceful, sloping line at the edge with pointed turned back cuffs. A very pretty detail of this frock is the deep collar of hand embroidered linen.

The very prettiest way to trim an elbow sleeve is with pleated ruffles. On a frock of silk the pleatings may turn upward, like cuffs; on a frock of dotted swiss narrow, drooping ruffles are charming. Sometimes there are two ruffles, one at the edge of the sleeve and another an inch higher on the sleeve. The soft line of the little frill is most becoming to most arms and there is a demureness and feminine charm about the sleeve trimmed with a ruffle that is irresistible.

One of the prettiest summer frocks of the season is of old blue dotted sateen

with the dots in white. Pleated ruffles trim the tunic and the elbow sleeve, and the sash is of white moire silk. A brown-dotted swiss with white dots has ruffles of pleated cream net around the square neck and on the elbow sleeves. It should be a simple matter, this summer, to look fresh and dainty in one's simple voile or dotted swiss frock, for enough pleating of various sorts can be bought to keep one freshened up all through the season. It does not pay to have these fragile net pleatings laundered. They are not expensive to buy and most women prefer to put in fresh pleatings when a frock comes from the laundress' hands.

### PUFFS HAVE THEIR BRIEF DAY.

One is sure that elbow sleeves will last a season or two at least—their comfort and becomingness assure that. But puffs never endure long; they are too trying to the average wearer. Just now, however, puffs are quite the rage and many of the new frocks have sleeves puffed between shoulder and elbow. There is one thing, about a puff; it can always be ripped off when one has tired of it, and some other trimming substituted.

A frock for a young girl, pictured is rather quaint with puffs finishing the short sleeves, and puffs at the sides of the skirt carry out the style. A smart feature of this dress is the flat panel running down the front of the skirt with bouffant drapery massed at the sides. This is an idea much fancied at the moment.

## AN ORIGINAL SUNSHADE.



Butterflies and birds flutter across new sunshades. This one has gorgeous butterflies on a stripe of orange.

### TERRA-COTTA

and white gabardine are smart materials for a special occasion coiffure. The skirt, which is made of the white material, is fitted with a box pleat at either side, the inner part of which is composed of terra-cotta. Bands of terra-cotta at cuffs and neck carry out the colour schemes effectively.

### JOTTINGS.

#### THE SLAVE BANGLE

has many uses. It figures on our hats, on our handbags, and on our arms. The very newest way of using an enormous slave bangle is as a waistband for a simple evening gown.

**A PICHU** of georgette crepe edged with a pleated frill of crepe de Chine gives a delightful touch of softness to a boudoir wrap of sky-blue crepe de Chine.

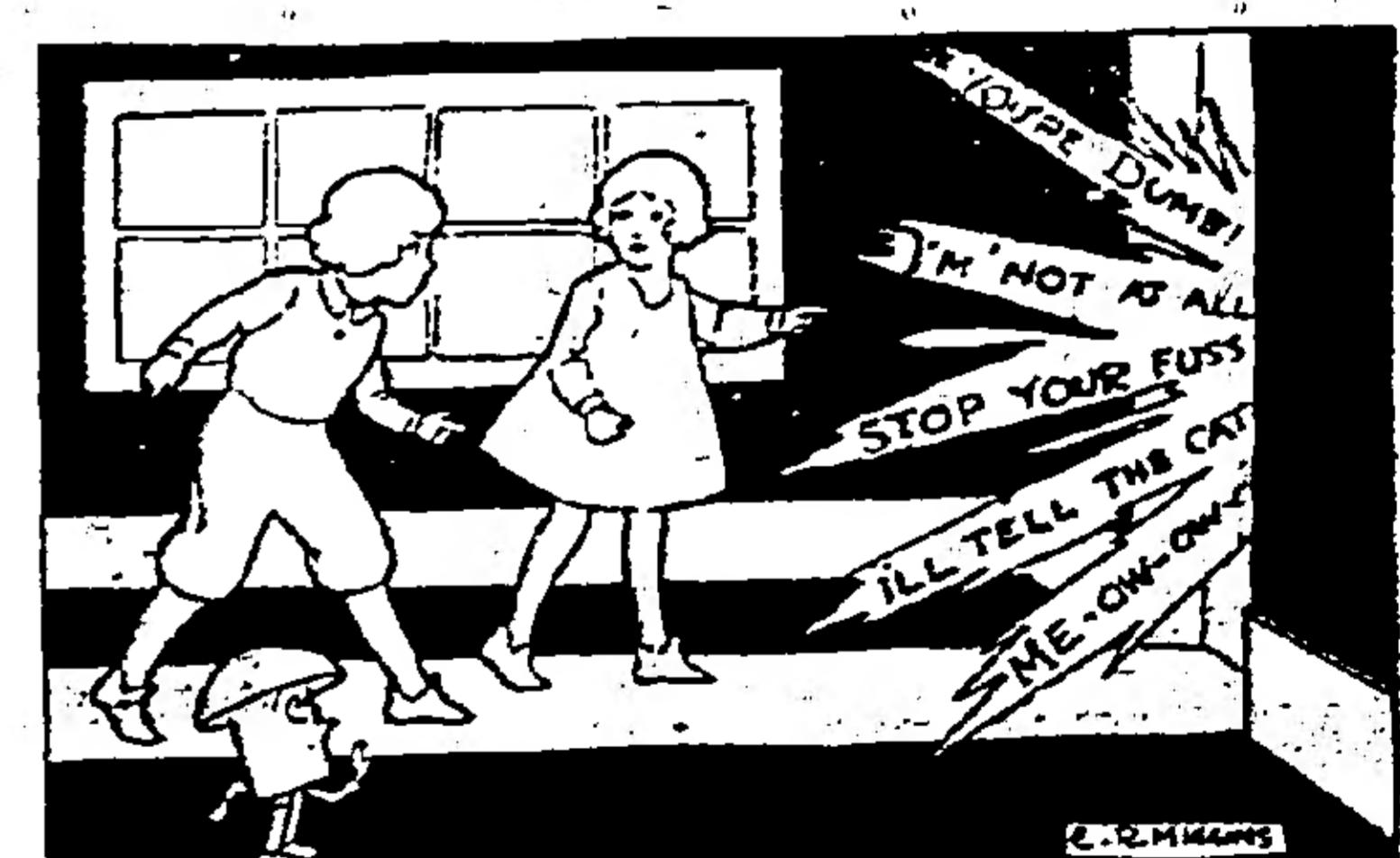
**YELLOW KID** on collar and cuffs gives an effective touch of colour to a smart tailor-made costume of navy blue gabardine.

**ENAMELED LEATHER** is quite the newest adornment for the afternoon gown of black taffeta. Indiamond-shaped motifs on the skirt part and winding in a narrow band round the waist, this new trimming is extremely effective.

**CAPUCHON HOODS** accompany the latest cloaks designed for evening wear. The newest design for these dainty garments comprises a series of puffs ornamented at the upper parts with strands of flowers or embroidery in metal threads. Colour schemes are most ornate and futuristic linings are all the vogue.

**OSTRICH FEATHERS** are still as popular as ever they were. Their newest use is as collars for evening wear. In shaded colours to match the evening gown such a collar proves a smart opera costume.

**ANKLE-STRAP** shoes are very much in vogue just now. A soft, suede, pointed shoe, in colour to match its wearer's gown, is daintily finished with a square-shaped oxidized silver buckle, and two, or even three, narrow straps across the instep and round the ankle.



"Come on, Nick," cried Nancy. "We'll have to stop this rumpus before we hunt for Casper Catbird any more."

But his top-knot did need combing, there wasn't a doubt, and his necktie was always creeping up around his ears. Oh, yes, Casper needed looking after, and Nancy and Nick called to him to come to the barber-shop as fast as he could, and get his turn. They were helping Rubadub, the fairyman, to spring-clean the animals.

But no Casper Catbird came, although they searched for him everywhere, almost. He wasn't to be found.

All at once there was a terrific racket not far away, and sounds of scolding and quarreling grew loud. First of all came the frog's voice making fun of someone. "You're dumb—you're dumb—you're dumb!" mocked the voice. Then Mrs. Hen shrieked a denial. "I'm not at all! I'm not at all!" she cackled.

Then the oriole tried to make peace. "Stop-your-fussing-Aren't you ashamed?" she chided.

"I'll tell the cat! I'll tell the cat!" threatened Mrs. Hen, again. "Me-ow-ow!" said the cat's voice instantly.

"Give him fits-fits-fits," shrilled the song-sparrow's voice in great excitement.

"Who—who—who?" then demanded Mrs. Owl. "Come on, Nick," cried Nancy. "We'll have to stop this rumpus before we hunt for Casper Catbird any more."

The children were going to find something quite astonishing.

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

## NOTICES

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## JAPAN AND CHINA EDUCATION.

## NEW USE FOR BOXER INDEMNITY.

The Asiatic News Agency reports that according to information from the Peking Ministry of Education, the Government is going to dispatch Mr. Tang Chung, chief of the Primary Education Department, to Japan, for the purpose of discussing matters with the Japanese Government concerning the remission of the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity to China for education and industrial purposes. The most important condition of Japan's remission of this money to China is that Japanese instructors should be employed by the Chinese Ministry of Education to teach boys and girls in all primary schools and education establishments throughout the country. The chief reason why Japan demands this is that Japanese merchants and others regard the root of anti-Japanism in China as having been caused by the Chinese younger generation, so that intelligent Japanese desire to remove the anti-Japanese wave in China from the bottom of the trouble, that is by teaching the young Chinese generation about the necessity of Sino-Japanese co-operation and co-existence in the Far East through the employment of Japanese primary school teachers.

But there is deep opposition on the part of the Chinese educated class because they argue that Japan wants to secure the most important right in China's educational system, and that if this concession be granted merely for the sake of receiving back the surplus indemnity from Japan, there will be immense danger to the rising generation of the Chinese Republic. But this opinion is disfavoured in certain other circles on the ground that Chinese Japanese educational aid, especially in teachers, and that in view of the existing financial conditions in China, the remission of Japan's Boxer Indemnity at the moment will enable the Republic to place its educational system on a firm basis because the money will not be used for the education of Chinese abroad or for the establishment of one single college or university as in the case of used for domestic educational purposes in the various provinces. It is reported that the result of the visit of the forty Chinese students from the Normal College to Japan at this time is satisfactory because their leaders have exchanged views and opinions with Japanese educational leaders and others in Tokyo about Sino-Japanese relations and this is attributed as one important cause for the revival of the remission of Japan's Boxer Indemnity which was discussed between the two countries in 1917, when the late Tang-Hua Lung was Minister of Education in the second Tuan-Chi-jui Cabinet.

## PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail  
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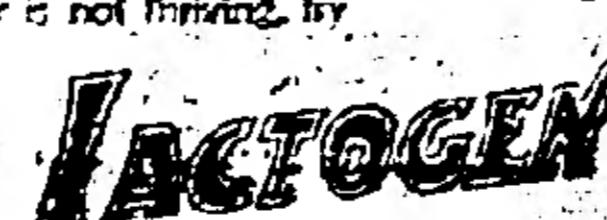
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## A SUNDAY AT HOME.

## FROM THE BACK OF BEYOND.

It is raining. But that fails to surprise us. For it is nearly always raining. The breakfast gong collects us with an effort, and we line up, in open formation, with bitter draughts blowing in upon us from innumerable open windows, for Family Prayers. There is something that keeps us from speaking to one another before prayers, and we stand in guilty silence, avoiding each other's eyes and wait. For it is part of this Good Old Custom—that has made Britain what she is, that the entire house-hold must take part in Family Prayers.

After an uncomfortable pause, the door opens, and admits the Entire Household, obviously wishing they needn't. How smooth their aprons are! How starched their sleeves! Leonard, the boot boy, has a clean collar, and looks self-conscious. If you look at him, he becomes peony-coloured and coughs. This is a noticeable feature of Family Prayers. If you look fixedly at anyone, they at once develop all the symptoms of consumption.

The Head of the House turns her back to the open French window, and the drenching rain, and the bitter blasts, and says with beautiful optimism:

"This is the day that the Lord has made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it."

A hymn is announced, and we all search in our large red books (provided) with an unnecessary frenzy born of the delight of at last having something definite to do. We proceed through the hymn. The younger members of the Entire Family are obviously racing to see who can finish first and all the members of the household on the bench by the door come from different parts of Scotland. So the effect is hardly artistic, though we can but hope that it is pleasing to the Almighty, whom I never can regard as being without a sense of humour.

Then books are shut, the bench by the door and its contents make a hasty exit, falling over one another in their haste to escape. And we greet each other round the table with pleasant surprise, as though we had not met before.

Outside, it keeps on raining. It is one of the Good-old Customs-that-have-made-Britain what she is, that the car is not used on the Sabbath. So when the Kirk bell steals over the sodden fields, we obey its summons. This is the Wee Free's Kirk, where you pay to gang in, and the grocer, trying to look as like someone else as is possible, stands sternly there to see you do it. The bell is being tolled with awful dignity, by some pillar of the Kirk, in praiseworthy broad-cloth. With a start I recognise Andrew, the gardener.

We are ushered into a parlour, and securely fastened in with a little gate; by yet another awe-inspiring individual with a moustache waxed to the verge of frenzy. With another start, and after searching looks, I recognise Edward the under-keeper. And can it be—is this young saint in the choir with the very clean collar, the boot boy? Yes, it is indeed Leonard!

Slow music wheezes from the harmonium by the stove, which smokes bravely thence. The pew itself needs special mention, knee space being almost non-existent, and sitting room not over-done by any means. One comes to realize the reason for those little gates, that are so firmly closed.

Now there enters one, with solemn mien, bearing the Book of Books and yet again I recognize Andrew the Gardner. All this is spoiling the glamour for me. It is like knowing the Pantomime in private life. And now division is caused by the falling off those Wee Free seats of many young children and the gymnastics of parents endeavouring to "retrieve" them without loss of dignity, or damage to their Sabbath clothes.

The Minister appears, and mounts aloft. He is also shut securely into his little pen by Andrew the Gardner, and presently he pops up in another end of it like a nipa tambo seal, and holds a long and intimate, though rather one-sided, argument with his Mate.

It takes a long time. But not so long as his discourse. At the Wee Free in the Back of Beyond, we go in for a diet of workship. Half hour sermons are nothing to us. Thus fortified, we face the knee-deep mud and the icy blast, and so home to lunch.

It is still raining. The afternoon is spent in wondering how we shall pass it, and in endeavouring not to make a noise.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## POST OFFICE.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

For s.s. Kamo Maru—Mr. A. W. S. Lee, Mr. Frank Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Palkowski Kozel, Master E. Chizawski, Mr. Loskin, Mr. Kraenlinianian, Mr. N. S. Krassilnikoff, Mr. C. Kring, Master Kring, Miss Kring, Mrs. Kring, Miss Kring, Mrs. Bruce Sheppard and her children, Miss P. Capell and Mr. W. Ngurtsie Thomas, Mr. W. L. Gaddum, Mr. E. F. Lee, Mrs. E. J. Symes, Mrs. M. Chizawski, Miss A. Chizawski, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard H. Leach and his children, Mr. A. T. Jardan, Mr. S. K. Elkadri, Mr. A. Harritt, Mr. Williamson, Mr. M. Eversman, Miss V. Capell, Mrs. Whitmarsh, Miss Whitmarsh, Miss Hickie, Mrs. E. Hickie, Miss G. Sapulter, Mrs. M. Smirnoff, Mr. J. P. Yandovsky, Mr. H. Jmievsky, Mr. S. Laniger, Mr. O. Haberl, Mr. A. S. Lazarbe, Mr. Fadie, Mr. A. Yolin, Mr. Novitsky, Mrs. A. Mines, Mrs. M. Rader, Mrs. Mary A. Bush, Mrs. V. Vormsbehor, Mrs. E. C. Scott and inst., Mrs. Granier and 2 children, Mrs. T. Walker, Master Walker, Mr. D. G. Watson, Mr. C. Bridgeman, Mr. A. J. D. Brilland, Mr. S. Kohri, Mr. S. Miyachi, Mr. J. A. Akakiadis, Mr. Grenwies, Mr. V. Perebasco, Mr. Egoroff, Mr. L. M. Nolum, Mr. W. Ibrahim.

## WEATHER REPORT

July 14. 12h. 05m.—Warning to Hongkong.—A Typhoon with 60 miles of Lat. 23° N. Long. 125° E., moving N.

July 14. 12h. 06m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The typhoon is probably situated to the south of Mexico.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.62 inch. Total since January 1st, 51.20 inches, against an average of 44.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast W. and S.W. or Variable winds. moderate; fair N.W. winds. strong.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. C.W. JEFFRIES, Director, H.K. Observatory, July 14.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on date on date

12 p.m. 25th June 25th June 25th June

Barometer 29.56 29.54 29.54

Temperature 70 79 90

Humidity 63 91 73

Wind Direction W. CALM. W.

Wind Force 3 0 3

Weather b. bm. b.

Rain..... 0.09 0.00 0.62

Highest open air Temperature on the 13th 91

Lowest open air Temperature on the 14th 79

H.K. Observatory, July 14, 1920.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director